APUSH Review for Exam #1

Chapters 2-5

Conditions in Europe that made exploration possible and desireable.

* + Population increases – Agricultural productivity
  + Alliance of monarchs with merchants
  + Inventions
  + End of Crusades
  + Need for a route to Indies that didn’t go through Muslim territory

Spain’s early exploration

* + Relationship with Indians
  + Frontier of Inclusion
  + Results of defeat of Spanish Armada
  + Horses

French early encounters

* + Trade-based relationship with Indians
  + Frontier of Inclusion

Continental Exchange

* Spain’s contributions to the New World
* What came from Europe to New World
* What came from New World to Europe

Causes of decline in Indian population

King Philip’s War (Metacomet)

Indentured Servants

Motivations to establish colonies

* + Jamestown
  + Plymouth
  + Rhode Island
  + Maryland

Differences between Chesapeake colonies and New England colonies

Puritans

New Amsterdam became New York. Why?

Bacon’s Rebellion

Which religions dominated in which colonies

Significance of Dates

* 1492
* 1607
* 1620
* 1738

Crops

* Tobacco - Chesapeake
* Sugar – British West Indies
* Indigo – Lower Colonies
* Rice – Lower Colonies

Characteristics of West African Societies before the slave trade

African captivity/Slavery

* Capture
* Middle passage
* Results
* Mullatoes
* Creole
* Development of African-American culture/identity
* How many?
* Population concentration as percentage
* Fictive Kinship

Expansion

Desire for Indian lands

* + Causes
  + Consequences
  + Cause of English colonial population to grow

Colonial Government in New Spain and New France

Effects of religion on the colonies

Treatment of the natives by the Spaniards as described by Bartolome de las Casas

John Winthrop’s City on a Hill

Olaudah Equiano’s descriptions of African slavery in Africa and European enslavement of Africans